WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF IT AND OF THE

LATE BARGAIN. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON. July 25.

In one sense the Suez Canal agreement is dead, and Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House Monday afterocon was the funeral oration pronounced over its lifeless body; an oration ent, elevated in tone, and more than worthy of the subject. But the evil that men do lives after them, and this unhappy compact will prove a source of misfortune to generations yet unborn; and more immediately to the generation that is born. Look at it from whatever point of view you can take, the prospect is a gloomy one. It does not much matter ere you begin, but an Englishman would begin at home, and, if he were a politician, he would consider the probable influence of it on the Government. That, we may be sure, has been well studied in Downing Street, and in whatever mysterious nook the concinves of Conservatism are held. Never, suppose, was a decision more reluctantly taken Cabinet Connell whatever than that which ed to the announcement of Monday in the House

I hear-it is one of those matters on which it is never prudent to speak too positively—that Mr. Gladstone was last of all to consent to lowering the colors they had run up to the masthead so recently, and with such confident ciation. Even Mr. Child ers, the one man more responsible than any other in the Cabinet for the bargain with M. de Lesseps, saw how hopeless the situation was. The failure of so great a scheme is a heavy blow to a reputation already impaired, but the Chancellor of the Ex-Illness, they say, has weakened his power of work and the clearness of his views, and that is why he care equer is not the man to struggle against fate. which bears in every part the stamp of needless oneessions to the Suez Company. For Mr. Gladstone a different plea is breed. He was too busy to give to the details, or perhaps to the main features this strange pegotiation, the minute attention be amonly bestows on matters much less momentous Sir Rivers Wilson and his colleagues, who figure on the Canal Board as Eng ish Directors, owe allegiance to two sovereigns: the English Government and M. de Lesseps, each with conflicting interests. They were, moreover, continually in contact with the overmastering personality of M. de Lesseps. They, like M. Childers, resisted bim on details, but the began by conceding the most vital point in the whole business—the exclusive monopoly—and there-after M. de Lesseps was lord of them and the situa-

This, which seems to bear on the business side of the question, does in effect go to the root of the po-litical side. Mr. Giadstone, who has the keenest eye in England for whatever influences votes, must have seen this, and it was because he saw it that he rank from the surrender which the rest of the Cubinet early agreed in regarding as inevitable. The country would never have sanctioned the preposterons terms agreed on; the infinitesimal concesas or dues and the long postponement of them; the recognition of the company's claim to dividend reaching ultimately 50 per cent; the continuing control of the French over the administration of the nal; the failure to obtain adequate redress for most urgent grievances of shipowners contribute 80 per cent of the rev enue of the canal; the stubborn refusal of M. de Lesseps to accept the jurisdiction of a competent triounal, or any legal domicile England; and the advance of a vast sum of Engish money to a company which not only remained Freuch, but which remained, for all practical purposes, subject to the caprice and the imperious nation of its founder and sole director.

On these and other points the country, I say, would have held, and did hold, the Gavernment to a stern account. They were gross errors and weaknesses, but they were remediable. Another bargain might have set them right. But the point on worch public opinion conferms the Government, and the fault it will never pardon, is the admission, by Mr. Gladstone, that M. de Lesseps's power of catting a canal on the Isthmas of Suez is an exclusive power. The admission was needless. Ministers themselves have told us that the point was not raised in the negotiations. It was not expressly as erted by M. e Lesseps, nor expressly conceded by Mr. Childers. But it was taken for granted. When Mr. Childers came to defend his action before a deputation of shipowners, he had to confess that the whole transaction had proceeded on that basis. He had dealt with M. de Lesseps as with a man who had it in his he had it in his power to say that no other canal should be made on the Isthmus of Suez. Mr. Childers pointed to everything he had wrung from the other side as concessions due to mere good will. He argued M. de Lesseps's case before 'the British public. Mr. Gladstone did the same thing in the House. The transaction could not otherwise be defended, and Mr. Gladstone, it must be said, in his eagerness for an argumentative victory, or in the stress under which he found himself from his opponents, and the absolute necessity of making some sort of resistance to their attacks, committed one of the gravest indisoretions of his political life. He declared his conviction that the M. deLesseps was in possession of a monopoly. Now whether the pouroir exclusif granted to M. de

Lesseps means what Mr. Gladstone and the Law Officers of the Crown say it means, is a question that need not be argued. Lord Selborne and Sir Henry James and Sir Farrar Herchel have given an opinion one side, and Mr. Horace Davey, Sir Har-dings Gifford, and Lord Cairns are known to hold a contrary opinion. All that need be said is that the question is doubtful; is arguable; and that Mr. Gladstone was not called upon to give away the English ease, whether strong or weak. For the purposes of this negotiation, his remark in the House as purely obiter dictum. He has since endeavored to minimize the significance of his admission by saying that he did not make it "in communication with any persons abroad." The Government, he deplaced, have never placed any construction upon exclusive right or claim. Nor, added he, have they done anything to bind this country to any particular view of the cone sion. Perhaps not, in any diplomatic or other technical sense. But they have ound themselves. They have put their own opinfresh negotiation with M. de Lesseps they would be completely estopped, it may be said, from questioning that exclusive power which they have gratuitously declared themselves convinced belongs to M. de Lesseps. That brings us to the final and most serious part

of the whole business in its political aspect. The whole Suez Canal question is an open question, and an urgent question, and a question upon which England is eager for farther action. But public nion does not support or acquiesce in Mr. Gladhis fundamental point. It will never consent to give away its rights, and therefore it is that I am disposed to think that it will never again trust his Government to deal with the Suez Canal busiesa. The classes that during the last few weeks are made themselves heard are most powerful asses; those who control the commerce and trade i Great Britain. Of last they have not been heard of quite so often in politics as formerly. They have not used the commanding influence they possess. That is because questions have been to the fore in ich they are not, as traders and merchants, marily and chiefly interested. But their author-though dermant, existed, and the weight of it en felt in this matter as it seldem was felt. The men in whose hands the vast commercial interests of England repose rose up on the morrow of this bargam to denounce it, and they carried the country with them. Mr. Gladstene ad-mitted—he could not do otherwise—that the repreentative bodies who protested against his profest ad a paramount right to be heard in such a case. The Associated Chambers of Commerce, the ship-owners and insurers who met at Lloyds, the depuons to the Government from the Chambers of pping and others, the whole City of London.

great members of other great trading towns. united in the most energetic and sweeping censure of the scheme. The press, with but one important exception, thundered against it. It was said, perhaps too epigrammatically yet with substantial tenthfulness, that the party in England in favor of the Suez agreement consisted of the Ministry and The Standard. In presence of such a mani festation, the Ministry had no choice but to give way. They give way. Mr. Gladstone covered his retreat with that adroitness so characteristic of him. He never made a speech in which his skill in skating over thin ice was more miraculous. He avoided details. He dwelt on the supreme import ance of maintaining good relations with France and of soothing susceptibilities, which were finding daily expressions in the French press. He urged the claims of abstract justice. He repudiated every suggestion of spoliation. He pleaded for international comity. He eulogized, quite justly, M. de Lesseps. He hinted at the internationalization of the canal. And he wound up by announcing that though he did not think his agreement so bad other people did, such an agreement ought to have a general acceptance or a very great majority, and would be dropped because no such acceptance or majority could now be hoped for.

So far, good, but not a word in this well consider ered address really touches that question of future confidence on the part of the country with reference to future negotiations. I am disposed to say that Mr. Gladstone strengthened his position for the noment-so much are men under the spell of his oratory and his tofty morality-but has probably made it more difficult for the future. He went out of his way to say that the English occupation of Egypt is temporary and exceptional. It may but that is not what the English are most anxious to be reminded of, nor is that the consideration which they think should be uppermost with a Minister who has in charge a great Egyptian interest which even a temporary and exceptional supremac of the English in Egypt may be expected to promote and not to belittle, or embarrass, or sacrifice. The Tory attack on him, of which Sir Stufford Northcote has given notice, may probably come to naught The session will probably fun its course without any serious change in the situation. But the is sues relating to the Suez Canal will not be deter mined in France alone. England means to have voice in the settlement of them, and her presen mood is clearly a mood in which confidence in Mr Gladstone as an arbiter or advocate in this question

THE BIBLE VERSUS BEECHER.

THE REV. MR. MOREHOUSE DENOUNCES EVOLUTION

AND THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR. "The Bible versus Beecher" was the subject of a sermon preached laste vening by the Rev. A. C. More-house, paster of the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal church. The text was II. Timothy iii. 16, 17: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," etc. "I am not exactly in accord with Huxley, Tyndal, and their school," Mr. Morehouse announced at the ourset. "The words of the text are those of the great Apostic Paul, one of the most intellectual and theological men who ever lived. We maintain that the Scripiur's as we have them are the ty God. It is the in the world that of Almighty reasonable thing in the world that He should give us a revelation. The facts are patent on the face of humanity of the fall of man. Adam could tell all about the Creation. North talked with Methuselah, who conversed with Adam, and thus Noah could tell all that had taken place from the beginning. What they tell us must be true from the fact that these good men handed these facts down from one man to another. Then, ngalu, we've got the prophecies, and they all tell f the coming of Christ. And another thing-you can have an experience in your own heart, which is an

internal evidence.
"Evolution is far from the teachings of Scripture "Evolution is far from the teachings of Scripture. They claim that the seed has improved—that first came the ovster, from it the clam, then the froz, and so on until man was the result. The laws of nature cannot chan s. Did you ever know a wheat stak, or shrub to bear thislies or thorns! Did you ever know a man to develop note an anges! You never show a man to develop note an anges! You never show the man to develop note an anges! You never shid. We know better and Becomer knows better in his own experience. Wo all know that you have to put on the brakes, poor shiners, or you'll go too far. Only the grace of Gos can know you back. From the very sirt men nave been going. If she comets. As Heary Clay once said, 'I'd rather be right than be President.' But some men and some ministers must have notoriety, although to obtain it their feet run close to the edge of the procepte that leads to darkness and death."

In conclusion, Mr. Moorehouse told a story about an unconverted man who begged that a copy of the lible might be handed him, and picking up the oils Bible trom his pulpit, the presence graphically limitated how that unconverted man hunged the book.

1 I have never been so convince; that that is God's guide or men through this life to the next as I am now." he said.

The Rey. Thomas G. Beach, a "local prescher," when

said.

The Rev. Thomas G. Beach, a "local preacher," when called on by Mr. More louse to make a few remarks, said: "Not all the Beccuers in the United States could change my mind in regard to the truth diness.

Bible. As an old lady in Brooklyn said: 'Inc.

Bercher is gesting the foolisper he is gesting,'
think so, too. 'Ou, happy day, when Jesus washe
sine away.' I wish Beccher could say that from
heart to year."

heart to-mgat. DR. HALL AT A PRESBYIERIAN MISSION.

The apostolic inquiry, " How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation I? was the text of a sermon preached last evening oy the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Pitts Avenue Presbyterian Cauren, to a small congregation assembled in the ball at No. 202 East congregation assembled in the ball at No. 202 East Seventy-seventh-at. The sermon was the first of a series to be preached by various Presbyterian amulsters at the same place on Sunday evenings until a permanent caured can be established on that spot, or in its near neighborhood. In his preliminary remarks Dr. Hall referred to the growns want of a Presbyterian Cauron in uppown neighborhoods, where, he said, the population increased at a vastly greater in a than did cauren accommodation. The present Presbyterian mission was somewhat of the nature of an experiment, though everything pointed to a permanently-organized Presbyterian Church springs go out of the effort. In addition to the regular should evening services, lectures and prayer meetings will be held every Friday evening.

## LESSONS OF RECENT CALAMITIES.

In his sermon yesterday morning at Grace English Lutheran Churce, Broadway and Fourth-st. Brooklyn, the Rev. George F. Bearinger dwelt at length upon the calamities which have visited some portions of tue earth during the past four months-especially the earthquake at Iscala, and the essons they teach. These disasters, said the speaker sho elsmeats. They teach the uncertainty of human life and the certainty of God'sjudgments. Every cananity is a judgment, because it is the fulfilment of a law or promise. The final lesson mentioned by the speaker was teat at hough the aniverse may be dearroyed one thing will live forever—a life of righteousness acceptable alike to God and man.

## CROPS IN THREE STATES.

HAY, OATS, CORN AND BUCKWHEAT IN NEW-YORK. NEW-JEESEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Reports from the farmers of the several counties in the ricinity of the junction of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey show that the grass crop is not as heavy as the continued wet weather promised it would be. The reason is that the severe drouths of recent summers had so reason is that the severe drouths of recent summers had so burned out the meadows that there was little sod left, and one 124-rable season has not been enough to revive the grass roots. Should the next summer prove as favorable as this has been, the meadows will be restored to their unefulness. Some fields are very light this year, notice-ably those on the uplands, while those on lower grounds are good. While the grass crop will not be heavy, it will be so light as to make a scarcity of hay.

It is now ripening and many fields have been cut. The stalk are large and heavy, and the heads are long and re markably well filled. Some fields bave "lodged" some-west, but not enough to prevent a very abundant har-vess in all neighboring counties. Prices are now sixty comes bushed at retail, and once have brought as high as sixty-five cents during the past winter. It is probable that the large crops of the present year will bring prices down to forty cents by winter.

Corn tooks well ; in fact finer than it has in several years. It had a bad start, but the warm weather and the

years. It had a bad start, but the warm weather and the wet and generally invorable conditions have combined to produce a large crop. In low fields, where the ground was very wet, the corn has not done well, but on all upland fields it was never known to look finer, the stalks not only being large, but the ears numerous and giving evidence of being well filled.

New pointoes are so very abundant that they are retained hereabouts already for fitsy conts a bushel. They have grown large, and the hits are well filled. Farmers lear that the wet weather will cause them to rot before they can be removed from the ground, but the early varieties have done well, sud the crops will be large.

A large acreage of buckwaem has been sown. Some fields are no blossom, but its a few instances farmers did not fineb sowing until net week. It is feared the early fruste will cause their late-sowed fields. All fields look which this fall.

THE VIRTUES OF ST. IGNATIUS PANEGYTIC ON THE FOUNDER OF THE ORDER OF

JESUITS. A congregation that occupied all the available space in the Roman Cathone Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-st., hear Sixth ave., yesterday, attested the interest aroused by the first sermon prescried in America by Monaigrar Capel. In the Casholic carendar the day was devoted to St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jeshit order, and the preacher's discourse was largely a panegyric on Loyola's character and work. He closed with an appeal for liberal aid in paying the debt tested the interest aroused by the first sermon prese of the church. The musical service was elaborate. Dr. Witt's "Mass of St. Raphael" and Vittoria's "Jeau dules" being sung. The celebrant was the Provincial, the Rev. Father Robert Fulton, S. J., assisted by the Rev. Father O'Connor, S. J., as dencon, and the Rev. Father Campbell, S. J., as sued acon. In the chancel during Campbell, S. J. as sub-matter of the church, the Rev. Tather S. H. Frisbre, S. J., and the Rev. Thomas McMillan, of the Congregation of St. Paul, Monsignor Capel was robed in the rich purple ca

pamagua worn by bishops. The second was long and was not characterized by many orasorical efforts. The preacher's voice was clear and resonant, but until the sortion had been well stated as a served their effect some-end of many of his sentences marred their effect some-what on hearers at a distance. Moneignor Capel spoke rapidly and without hesitation and he pussed from one head of his discourse to another without a pause. He used no notes and his gestures, while few, were anience were lent to ms discourse, while he was sparing most to neglect in the use of rhetorical effect. But the ntion of his nearers was held by the sincere manner of the speaker and the unhesitating conviction with waten he uttered his assertions and appeals. His tall, strongly-built form and suggested strength that had for a foil amiability shown by the animation of his mobile tures when speaking. His text was Luke x, 2: "The parvest truly is great, but the laborers are few : pray ye inerefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into an harvest." Monsignor Capel spoke n substance as follows:

Dear bretureu, tuero is one preacher on God's earth having a character, a life, and a personality not to be found in any other present. It is the Caurch of God. It is admirable and glorious; per ect, because fashioued by the hand of God, but it is but a human organization. There are popes and bishops and priess of the Church, bound together in the distribution of the means of grace, ret one and all of these are human boings. But there is breath or civinity in that organization that is from on hig .. Just as when tied fastioned man from the dust o the earth lie breathed into him the breath of life, so when He organized the Church and gave to it an outer form. He oreated into it a breata the like of which had never been breathed under Heaven before. At Pentecoat the Spirit of God descended upon the organization which Curist had formed. The creature is human in outward form but has a double pature from the strengta and power of God within ner. She speaks as God alone can say to the ris-ing waters: "Taus iar shalt thou come and no farther." So speaks the Church to the whirlpool of error that secues about her and the world; "Thus far shall thou come and no farther." She is able to proclaim and spread the light of truth as did the l'ainer in the great work of

HUMAN AGENCY IN THE CHURCH The world nas said of the Churcu: "It is always the same." yet pas again pointed out her weaknes Cauren is not only divine, but human also. destined that her whole work should be carried on by human agency. The Master spoke to dis disciples, -aying : " Go forth and teach all nations." He might have spread the gosper among the nations then peopling the this was been God's general law in the redemption of the world, there is also His special law which saves fro langer itis sacred spouse by raising up men o cunracter, centring in themselves a large portion of divine power work. They rise warn special circumstances require the light and aid of their holiness and their example. There is no ins ance when the Church passed through terrible trials where this has not been so. A whole army was against ner in the time of the Reman Empire, but the blood or her precious martyrs became the seed for inture victory. There arrived a time when the world was with her, but the smile of the world is poten to the Caristian sout. She rode the storm and passed tarough the middle ages, until there was prescuted on the fading buriton a fearful storm that sue had never to mest before. On every side arose bretare who denied each doctrine that she taught separately, and from that denial rose against the very principle on that man was impotent in intellect a.d. impotent in will to see a single ray of truta. Under the clock of false lib ry they made every man master of the Bible, sayneeds." So spake the two great leaders of the so-called ben discovered, a love to return to audient lore was born; a new world was opened up to the eyes of the old world. So it came that the Bark of Peter was surrounded by the threa ening storms. The survest truly was great, out the sarvescers indeed were fewer. But prayers went up to Gou for men who would man the ship and save aer rom wreck. God saw flis own spouse disaggred by the negligence of some, the crimicality of others and the in-

difference of still others. A GALAXY OF STARS.

But there arose on the norther a galaxy of stars that have never since speared together as they did on that day, while they will ever stand as witnesses in their own persons of the wondrous power of the Cauren of God. There came St. Theresa, breathing about her the sweet perfume of piety, and St. Joseph Calmanetius. I might continue with a last of the faithful saints whose lives were varied in their caaracteristics, and many of whom proved that man may work out his own salvation that one we have met to honor and gierify to-day. This saint was taken from the nonless blood of the country to which he belonged, and ran the gauntlet of the danger of the young man of the world. God permitted this man to live and be exper-tenced, as it were, in all the injurious influences of the world before He made known the wondrous work be was

to accomplish on earth.

We know what wonders of sacrifice the mother-love will work. Give to the soldier the love of country, plant in his breast the principle of patriotism and see what sacrifices he will submit to in defending home. A man with a purpose has a tremendous power if it be to watch and lift up those who are struggling with life. Such a part ennobles the man wao performs it. When a man's whole purpose is given to that end you say he walks as a man, but in his character and power he is a god.
St. Ingratius, knowing the vanities of the world, found no satisfaction; all things he counded were hollow. But St. Ingratius, knowing the vanities of the world, found no satisfaction; all things he sounded were hollow. But when he fixed his gaze on Jesus there was no distationable in the same of Jesus there was no distationable in the same he was no distationable in the same he would have upon the world, so he was led to live and labor for the greater giory of God. Here was the turning-point of his life. His thoughts all directed apward to God who made him, he saw the grandear of going forte into the world and devoting his whose power and lite to it. We, fiving in a new mod, talk much of our liberty. But is liberty indeed niways strength? Way is it that on an ocean steamer there is sudd an assurance of safety? It is because one man rules it, and mas absolute authority. Even to the rudder of the vessel, all things obey him. Its readicess of compliance with the law of nature—of obdience—lives to that vessel a charm and gives assurance to waiting friends on shore. In the moral order there is the same law. The strength of a people from their obdience to the head and the strength of a people from their obdience to hav. So whin the individual mans. In proportion to the subjection of all will to the law of God is alls we have a same. St. Ignation was not conject to take on the ordinary your, but in putting his content to take on the ordinary you, but in putting his content to take on the ordinary you, but in putting his content to take on the ordinary you, but in putting his content to take on the ordinary you, but in putting his content of take on the ordinary you, but in putting his character was his love of suffering—his obecience to the law of suffering. St. Pani encouraced Timothy in his work by recounting and own suffering All men must endure this. God appetined the law. From the Huo! He was conceived in the womb of the Huo! He was conceived in the womb of the Huo! He was conceived in the hands o the inquisition charged with presching false decrines, at another east forth by his own brathran, he and to go through sufferi

Now surely you will realize in part why he and his followers should pre-eminently be called Jesuits. Their very name is a protest against the socusation that they had changed the doctrines of the Church of Christ and that she had fallen into toolatry and substituted the worship of God's Mother for that of God Himself. Their very name is evidence that at the time this accusation was made there was a mighty force laboring but for one pur-pose—to manifest the virtues of Jesus and to fulfil His work here on earth. My brethren, that which He did in

His person He has perpetuated in His own children. It was almost a miracle to see that order rise up from the ground. It had no babyhood; it was in the fuiness of its manhood even while its founder yet lived. It had become master of the knowledge of the world; it had setzed hold of that desire for movement which came upon the sons of earth; there was no work of charlty in any land; in which its members did no; cast themselves. It raised higher the banns of any themselves, it raised higher the banns of the sons of St. Ignatins, knowing that the highest act was to give lack to God Himself the free will God gave to man. Their strength was to be in softening and persecution; so was it a wonder that they should be nated and miunderstood by the world? To be persecuted the sons of the carth. They were ambitious for one thing alone—to save souls. Why should they be persecuted? The world persecuted their Lord and Master. He was accused of being a droukard and of subverting the nations of the carth. They were Jesuits and their garm into must be covered with the same spots so long as they are to remain working. They may be misinderstood by their fellow-workers in the Churca of God. If they are only permitted to carry on the great work God gave them to do! A SERMON BY MGR. CAPEL, His person He has perpetuated in His own children.

THE BOND OF CATHOLICITY. ood assimilates to itself a moral power of this kind ! It power, proclaiming to the young and the old: "Ha a deep purpose before you; live for that purpose at all costs; make all things subservient to this one grand and giorious aim of furthering the giory of you God here on earth." Happy the nation that has in its midst a body of men moving from person to person, instructing them in the great and blessed truth of coedience to law and the duly constituted authorities god has placed on earth. Happy the people that have near by them in the struggle life those who can stand by as consolers, who can whisper the word of experience—that the cross must be borne if we are to go onward to the glory waich God bas in store for us. Brothren, this is your happiness. come from far off and vet you see at once that the bond of Catholicity unites us, and around the same altar of God we render our thanks to Him for the glory that he has conferred on this great State. We render manks to that God of all mercy was permits the so so of that great State to carry on their labor in the midst of a people who are desirons of serving God in truth and in justice. Happy are you as individuals, who under the directing care of the sons of Ignatius have learned the lesson of petry, have grown up in the strength of God Almighty's cross, have put on that manneed wherein you are saeltered not by any thusan protection, but by the power of God. Surely this is a thy wherein you individually must rejotes and render tranks to that God who in His goodness, in adustion to other favors, has given you this special one of being cared for by those whose lives are an unexasing lesson of having this definite principle, this insting observation, the service of Jesus Chrest.

How can you show your gratitude!—for I know you will gladly avail youned of any opportunity to do so. Pay off the doth of this beautiful temple of God we are now worshipping in. You know what are the auxifules screated by deet, how the noblest efforts are puralyzed by the ceaselpss any lettes of money matters. For whom is this noble pile built! For the God who offers himself on this situation you. It is the fount where those sheeped in sio are to be washed from all foul stans. The course belongs to the Jesuita, but people attend the chairs, who is not ready logive thanks to the saint we are now honoring! It is a great and glorous favor to be permitted to further the glory of God.

## RACING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

To-day will be run at Monmouth the race originally arranged for saturday. There will be six of them with good fields. Eole and Monitor are to meet again in the Fr ceshold Stakes, at 110 pounds each, dis-tance 1½ miles. This should prove a fast and close run. The Elizabeth Stakes will bring out an excellent lot of well-matched fillies, and in the tandicap at 14 miles Acita, Topey, Pat; Count and Giroffa ad seem formidal Old Caeckmate appears in a selling race at last, a sad fail for the horse that two years ago was ranked as titl inferior to any horse in America in speed and ability to

with ages and weights, is as follows: FIRST RACE, TWO YEAR-OLDS, SELLING, & MILE. Pds | 105 Miss Browster | 105 Miss Browster | 105 Islanthe | 100 | SECOND RACE, ELIZABETH STAKES, TWO-YEAR-OLD FIL LIES, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 14 MILES. THIRD RACE, FREEHOLD STAKES, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 114 MILES. Yrs. Pds. agod 110 Kinglike ..... FOURTH RACE, HANDICAP, 14 MILES. Pds. Yra. 11-5 Keno. seed 105 Fair Count. seed 100 harley starks. 6 9e Giroffa 5 5 5 6 4 FIFTH RACE, SELLING, 1 MILE. FRESH AIR FOR CHILDREN.

THE ENTERTAINERS AT WELLSVILLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The children came this morning and were received with great enthusiasm. We applied for ninety-four; ninety-two only were left for us. These were distributed as speedily as possible to homes waiting to receive them, and where we taink they will be well cared for. Had you sent a score more they would have found homes without trouble. Since telegraphing yesterday, orders for children have kept coming in until the noon, when the last child was disposed of. We shall do our best to make the little ones happy, and

many who could not just now take any home with then will heartily assist us in caring for our guests.

many who could not just now take any with heartily assist us in earling for our guests.

I send you the following list of persons who entertain our guests. It is as perfect as we could make it under the circumstances:

Edward Audrews, C. Arnold, fra E. Austin, L. S. Anderson, Widlam Brown, E. R. Blood, Mrs. Bunker, Dr. Coller, Dr. A. W. Cummings, Jr., John M. Clark, the Rev. A. Colt, W. B. Cout, S. Carpenter, E. B. Curtis, William Duke, Churles Dav. R. Doty, E. J. Farsum, C. L. Farsum, R. Fassett, L. W. Fassett, J. B. Goodliff, Mr. Halsey, John Hanoock, J. C. Junp, John Kerr, George King, Isaac Kress, John Kinney, H. N. Lewis, H. R. Mariou Ithamur Moore, Dr. Moore, Dr. H. H. Nye, H. K. Opp, T. P. Ous, Charles Prior, L. Petilbone, Alexander Smith, Facumas Straigh, Mr. Sackett, B. C. Rude, E. J. Shepard, E. M. Shepard, John Sangtuck, toe Rev. Mr. Stevens, James Thornton, E. Vau Ostrand, James Woodfield, Mrs. Wilsox, L. H. Seeville, Mrs. Foeliner, A. Cowles, Mr. Carman, James swift, William Browning, Isaac Tibotts.

Wellswille, N. T., July 31. Piboetta.
Wellsville, N; Y., July 31.

A BENEFIT TO BODY AND MIND.

A BENEFIT TO BODY AND MIND.

From The Managaman Sea Side, July 27.

One of the most humane and practical works of Christian charity is that being carried on by The New-York Tribune in sending parties of young children from the overcrowded tenement population of New-York into the country. Their plan is to send them out in parties of from twenty to one hundred for two weeks. Last summer hundreds of e-lidren were sent out in this way, and no one can entimate the amount of good done by the few thousand dollars thus spent. Children was never saw "an acre of God's sky," who for months have hardly known what it is to breather a breath of pure air or can a mouthful of wholesome food, are thus given an opportunity of euloying at least two wreeks of red life. Any one who is at all acquainted with the tenementhouse life in New-York knows that those hot days mean sickness and suffering and d a h to hundreds who are forced to stay—te of can hardly be said to live—in these human pens. Especially are those effects seen upon the children, and no en-can tell now many of those little once are eaved by "The Thibune Fresh-Air Fund." Not is the physical conefit of partaking for two weeks in a year freely of fre h air and good food the only good resulting from teese trips into the country. Many find execited homes in this way, while many more carry away with teem good impressions and the remembrance of kind words and "jolly times" that are as oaces in the desert of their lives. Many are their curious ideas and speeches, too. One little gri wanted to see the "tree though proced strawberries from," while a boy announced that there were no postatoes in the garden, for he had "looked over the vines and couldn't find any."

The money for carrying on this work is raised entirely by voluntary contributions sent to The Tribush, and any one may have a share in it. Surely it was of just mone work as this that Carist said, "Inasmuch as yo have done it unite one of the least of these, my brothren, ye have done it unite one of the least of these

A REMARKABLE DEATH-STROKE, To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The fact of the killing of fourteen head

of cattle at this place on Saturday night by lightning will doubtless have been recorded in the columns of your journal before this reaches you. The number is, I believe, an extraordinary one to be killed by a single stroke, and the position of the animals renders the in cident still mere remarkable. Instead of being closely grouped tegether under a large tree, they fell in two lines, together forming a V shaped figure 112 feet in length. Two small trees but no large once were near. The bedies present no signs of boing scorehed or burned. Three were in a close mass at the little end of the V where the ligazing sniered the earth, and all had apparently been standing, with back to the storm.

Shelter Estand July 30, 1838. John E. TOURRY.

FREE TRADE FACT AND FANCY

PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

PREE-TRADERS' SLANDERS ON AMERICAN INDUSTRY -SOME POINTS IN TURKISH HISTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is a singular fact, the philosophy of which is not, however, difficult to be underst which is not, however, difficult to be understood, that fee Trade nourishes a spirit of depreciation and con-tempt toward American mechanics. The English com-mercial firms in America that have contributed so gen-erously to Free-Trade propagantism in the United States, are acting in character. Free Trade with foreign nations would undoubtedly confer great benefits upon certain capitalists in England. By the showing of two of its greatest advocates, Pawcett and Brassey, it has not henefited the workingman. It has even made his condition so hopeless that emigration, or destruction of the family—forbidding to marry—is his only resource. This earnestness of the English advocacy of Free Trade with the United States has a good and sufficient reason. but no ethical principle requires Americans to love their English neignbors better than themselves, and yield to the English demand, if it will be destructive to American industries, or reduce the American working sands of Englishmen every year to absuden their mis-erable homes and native land for this land of protected

In one respect the American associates of the Cobder Club differ from their English associates. They depreally speak with respect of American industries freely accorded to them, and their competition is feit in the markets of the world. English writers have not FREE TRADE CONTEMPT FOR AMERICAN WORKMEN.

My present purpose is simply to point out this antag-onism of American Free Trade to the workingman as exhibited in the deciarations of prominent American Free-Trade advocates. I quote first from The Student and Statesman, a Free-Trade journal of suspended au-mation. The article is from the pen of Pro fessor Perry, who affirms that "no one will be bold enough to deny that all articles of necessity and comfort (with the single exception of food) are in the United States dearer in price and poorer in quality than in any other civilized country in the world. The poorness of the quality is quite as remarkable as the dearness of the price. . . Now, I aftern, without fear of contradiction, that there is not another country in the civilized world in which, for example, a cotton umbrails, a suit of clothes of any grade for citner sex, commo crockery, a kit of tools, a brass kettle, steel rails, nai and nammers, a silk nat, hostery and knit goods, and writing paper and pens, are so dear in price and so pool in quality, price for price, as in these United States of ours." (Student and Statesman, No. 5.) And notwith standing this wretoued condition in which we are found the wretoued of all lands are fleeing to us, and impover shed England is sending us ner paupers, whom sh counts by millions! But the logic of facts is neve troublesome to Free-Traders, however flatly it contra equally contemptuous estimate of American mechanics. In his article in The Princeton Review

for May, page 333, in order to discredit the assumption that the American manufacturer " is not deficient in the

invention and use of machinery," he adds in a note: "I view of reports of American Consuls that large quant ties of old we dien machinery, which Engilsh manufac turers nave discarded, are continuously cought, for the price of old metal, and exported to the United States fee anufacturing use, peruaps the assumption is not fully arranted." Our woollens being manufactured without cast-off English machinery provably emboldened M The worst cloth in the world is made in the United States. . . . No good woollens are made in America."

Now, if what these advocates of Free frade affirm is true, the supposed mechanical genius of our countryments nothing better than utter stupidity. Tasre is no civiltand nation that does not make both better and cheap-The most common implements of our com-industries—the are, harmer, saw, plane, plough, cultivator, reaper and mower, sewing maculae, etc., etc., are little better than shams compared with those of other nations. Our railroads, ou habitations, the machinery by wanca they are so largely built, our steamboats on our rivers, our bridges, must a bear the marks of this common stupidity of the American medianic! This is the spirit of Free trade toward our industries! It is a defamation of our National character. The products of our industries surpass in value the protuets of any nation of Europe. Engise and French travellers have borne a very different testimony from the Free Trade American detractors, and have acknowl-edged that Europe has much to apprehend from American competition in the ruture. Said the British Commis sioner, McHardy, in his report to Parliament on the Cen-tennial at Paindelphia: "It is foolish not to recognize the fact that at Paladelphia Great Britain was in face of her most powerful rival in manufactures." And The London Times: "Unless our manutacturers besur them-selves they (the Americans) will completely command the markets of Europe." Similar testimonies might be America need no vindication of mine against the sinn-

ders of Free Trade. I recently called attention to the carnest and persevering efforts of the Cobilen Club for the conversion of America to Free Trade. I assailed no man's cuaracter, affirmed notating which was not a matter of common repor, and of everybody's knowledge; but two advocates of the Cooden Club, Mr. David A. Wells and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, have been passionately stirred, as though the truth must be suppressed at all costs and the public attention be diverted to other issues. To do this they have used a common trick of tricks:ccs, but, I submit, not becoming gentiem in. They anve brought false accusetions, have manumotured wast would appear crimmal, and then, assuming a tone of lotty virtue, have been graciously pleased to administer to me g lostly ad vice for the good of my soul as a "missionary," ; minister," a " teacher of youta," a "college prosident, dragging a college faculty, as judge, into a personal poup. I shall not be expected to take any notice of this, but his assuming the character of teacher and critic with re-gard to Turkey is too funny to be passed over.

as it had any financial policy, was protective, and there were many industries moderately prosperous. Had Mr. Shearman known anything about Turkish affairs, he would have seen that the above phraseology was chosen to avoid the necessity of explaining a condition of things extremely unlike anything we are acquainted with. And red, with regard to British goods, for more than the

last 400 years"!

The readers of Thir Trinous may be interested to know something of the character of Turkish commerce, not "more than 400 years old," but during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Greek Empire fell in 1453, and for the remainder of the diffeenth and during the sixteenth century there was very little of English commerce with Turker. Toe "capitulations" so often referred to in Turkish history were at first privileges granted to toreigners, and also so often referred to in Turkish history were at drat privileges granted to foreigners, and also to any one immigrating to Constantinopis. The design of "Mehmet, the Conqueror." in granting those privileges was to build up his newly acquired, magnificent, but desolated capital. In time foreigners began to claim these privileges; they were aniarged, added to, subtracted from, and meddied, and they have been a centre of diplomacy between the Porte and foreign nations, expecially shose the beginning of the seventeenth contury. During the early part of this century Sir John Aver. Sir Thomas Rowe and Sir Feter Whole were English ambasiance. It is evident from mair correspondence that nothing like a racular connected treaty, as new understood, stated or could exist. Pirnoy was so common, and the taking of prisoners for ransom, that it was the celler subject of complaint. The Grand Admiral of the Turkish fleet was accused of pirating two English vessels; the only ind-minity obtained was the release of the sallors. Every serconaut vessel was armed like a privater, and it was somedimed difficult after an engagement to decide which was merchant and which was pirate, or whether both parties were not about haif and haif.

The capitulations of treaties were often renewed and modified, but the Turkish system was such that it was of sittle consequence what per cent was authorized by ireaty. The turks could easily change a 8 per cent to a 50. The ways of doing this were exceedingly vexations and numerous. First, by purting an enormous valuation upon the goods; second, by unreasonable charges for wast dues, or for light-rags, for porterage, for opening, examining, closing, guarding; third, when taken from the Custem-House for sale, 2 per cent mere on the same valuation, with another of our hay were taxed anew at the confines of every department or county. It was thus impossible to get foreign goods into the interior new to their ports of the Mediterrancan. There was a large facility of the ports of the sequence of the foreign an

FREE TRADE IN TURKEY.

In 1826, in consequence of the Greek Revolution the changed condition of the empire, the sa Company was dissolved. The Sultan Mahmoud is more and more to English and French support, an administration of government was in many respective. It was, however, the introduction of a navigation and the great logroups of English and the great logroups of English and the great logroups of all their strictions and the establishment of free trade. Engodes instead of waiting a month at the mouth of Dardauelles could be poured directly into Company for the native industries disappeared, less as they did in India, and similar poverty and distress with occasional famines have followed. The Turkish Government could no longer impose irregular duties upon foreigners, but both imports and exports in the hands of its own sudjects still paid very heavily, and tame, with atrange infatuation, commerce was driven late the hands of foreigners. Eaglish merchants grow rich; native merchants became bankrupts. The protective policy of the tiovernment, resardless of tar fi, and occupantially and even prombiblive in many cases. It was forced at length to be as free as Enguand could desire.

As the resources of Government were thus crippled taxation was enormously increased until pea-antioften destroyed fruit-trees and antimate to escape its taxes upon them, which they could not pay. Now-if free trade has been alvantageous to furkey, I should be glad to know warer the advantage is to be found.

Turkey is now endeavoring to abelian the treatter, not art. Shearman's treaty of "more than four hundred years ago," but the commercial treaties of 1838 and later. She proposes now to impose 8 per cent at valorem duties, in which the shear attenty of better models, in which the fatigat and I am sorry to say, the United States strongly object. Having bound and robbed her, it is aardly worth while to keep her bound. A much higher assertification while the resource shall be no change in any direction whatever. I would expectfully suggest that Mr. Shearman should know sometaling about Turkish affairs before he venues and tear of the first proposes. Having the first harder criticism.

Endeledmy, Tr., Jony 23, 1883.

BASEBALL NEWS.

HOW THE CONTESTS FOR THE PENNANTS ARE AD

other eriticism. Kuddiebury, VL, July 23, 1883.

Less interest is taken in this city in the League baseball championship coutest than early in the season, for it is now only a matter of how low the New-York cine will finish. If it were not for the Philadelphis club the New-York cinb wenid probably be last. At the beginning of the season it was generally believed that the nine would make a good fight for the championship. but all nopes of the nine securing even an honorable position are gone. Of the others, the Providence and Cleveland nines are still leading, but owing to de feats last week their lead has been considerably de-creased. The champions have been playing in much better form lately, and they are now in third face, only three games behind the leaders. They have yet a good chance for the championship, as have also the Boston nine. The Euffalo nine have also been playing in good form lately. The New-York nine are sixth, with forty defeats and only twenty-eight victories. The Philadelpara nine are last, where they have been all the season. A table showing the games won and lost by each club is as follows:

In the American Association the Athletics are still in first place but they lead only by one game. The Metropolitans have improved greatly of late and are now playing a fairly good game. It is barely possible that they may yet make the leaders look to their laurels. The record of the clube in the association will be found below:

Since the withdrawal of the Merrit Club the other nines in the Inter-State Association seem to have been playing in better form. The Brookiyn Club has been considerably attentishened by the addition of several of the Merritt players, and it is now in second place of the other clubs the Anthracite, Active, Trenten and Quekasep nines follow in the order named. A correct table with the Merritt Club games thro ru out is as fol-

11 16 19 19 13 12 . Games lost ..

After a week's intermission the Long Island Amateu Association games have been resumed. The victories and defeats to date are as follows:

1 2 4 6 5 8

The New-York League nine will return East this week playing the Philadelphia ulue a championship gome as the Polo Grounds on Wednesday. The Allegheny and Metropolitan nines will play at the Polo Grounds to-day and to-morrow. The Brooklyn and Quicksley nines will play an Inter-State championship match at Wash-ington Park. Brooklyn, to-day.

HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The Brooklyn Homing Pigeon Club had its first race of the year with young birds yesterday. The star was from Easton, Pean., at 8 o'clock home, time. The entries, thirty birds, were owned by Bradshaw 12; Ballard 11; Evans, 5, and Hull 2. The returns were: Bradshaw, seven birds together at 9:30 a. m.; time, 90 minutes; distance, 61.3 miles; average speed, 1,199 yards parminute; five others at 9:35 a. m.; speed, 1,135 yards Ballard, seven birds at 9:32 a. m.; time, 92 minutes; distance, 61.5 miles; speed, 1,176 yards, and four at 9:32 a. m.; time, 95 minutes; distance, 61.4 miles; speed, 1,137 yards. The next race will be August 12, from Harris have. For a 104 miles; and a series will be August 12, from Harris

yards. The next race will be August 12, from Harris burg, Penn., 104 miles.

Seventeen birds owned by the Boston Homing Club were liberated in Stratford, Oat., on July 28. The arrivals were reported on the next and succeeding days, but owing to delayed telegrams it was no; until yesteday that the time, order and number of the returns could be ascertained. The report of the race is follows: The start was made at 6 o'clock, neme time On July 29 a bird of Darby, of Mexbury, was found a home at 9 a.m.; one of Schworm, Boston, at 10:33 a.m.; one cach of Hooper and Wagner at 12:30 p. m.; one of Hooper at 2:50 p. m.; one of Darby at 3 p. m.; one of Gorse at 2:50 p. m. and another at 3:30 p. The Gerse bird that returned at 3:20 p. m. is only saved months old, the youngest bird ever returning from the distance—505 miles—one-third of which was new to the birds. The result is unusually good for the distance.

At one of the White Mountain ho At one of the white mountain moters to infrare the student water for some green corn. "I regret to infrare," said the intellectual servant, "that the suffer for that regetable was not adequate to the demand to much has become exhausted. Possibly you may a some garden product occurated on the mean substitute." "Go to taunder!" was all the